for M. mitt

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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BY JOSEPH W. HAMPTON:

SALISBURY, N. C., JUNE 16, 1837,

Number 2 of Folume 18

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

BY JOSEPH WADE HANPTON.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Sa-russat, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three montts.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. Subscriptions will not be

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3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of syich to discoutinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit the Subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. 6. Persons indebted to the Editor, may transmit to him through the Mail at his risk—provided they get the acknowledgement of any respectable person to prove that such remitance was regularly made.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly insorted, at 621 cents per square for the first insortion and 371 cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement for each continuance:

and 371 cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, 21 will is all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addresse to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

Farmers' Department.

From the American Rail Road Journal, BEET SUGAR MANUFACTORY.

We have published occasionally statement Beet culture for the manufacture of Sugar; but seldom any thing in relation to the manufacture of the Sugar. We therefore now give a concise description of that process. We give it for the purpose of dispelling the idea, which tanny entering, that the process of manufacture is a complicated and difficult one; when in truth it is about as simple as the manufacture of Maple Su-

From the Silk Culturist.

PROCESS OF MAKING BEET SUGAR. The attention of the public having been time drawn to the manufacture of sugar from the beet, and having repeatedly recommended its culbeet, and having repeatedly recommended its cul-tivation to farmers as a profitable crop, we have tivation to farmers as a profitable crop, we have felt ourselves under an obligation to give them the details of the process by which it is extracted.—
We have, therefore, examined the best authorities on the subject, and consulted several gentlemen of some practical knowledge and experience in the business, and the result of our investigation is that the process is altogether more simple and less expensive than has generally been supposed. In describing the various processes in the manufacture, we have carefully avoided the use of chemical terms, and substituted language which we hope will be understood by every reader.

terms, and substituted language which we nope will be understood by every reader.

There are several varieties of the beet which yield augar; but the Bilesian beet is recommended as the beet and most productive. This beet will come to maturity in all parts of the United States, up to the 46th degree of latitude. The soil most consenies to its growth in a light sandy loam, of to the 45th degree of latitude. The soil most congenial to its growth is a light sandy loam, of good depth, and if free from stones, the better.—Probably no country in the world is better adapted to the growth of this root than the alluvial mondows on the Connecticut and other rivera of New England. The cultivation, however, need not be confined to valleys, as in most of the bill towns, land may be found well adapted to its growth.—The land is prepared for the saed by deep ploughing and pulverizing the surface. This is best accomplished by plouging in the fall, and leaving the land in furrows through the winter. In the spring, the land should be cross ploughed and barrowed, and, if the soil be light, it will be prepared to receive the seed. The soed may be sown as early as the senson will admit, brond-cast, or in drills; but ultimately the plants should be from 12 to 18 inches a part. They should be heed and kept free

impurities, and honce is called clarification. This consists in filtering it through animal charcoal granulated [burnt bonea broken to grains,] and is performed in the following manner. Tube, or vats in the form of those used for leaching ashes are made of wood or metal, and furnished with a cock inserted near the bottom. The size of the vats is immaterial; but those of the following dimensions will be loand most convenient. will be loand most convenient 2 for a single deep—I foot 5 merces unniteted at the top, and II inches at the bottom. They may be four sided or round; but those made of staves and hooped with iron hoops we should think the cheapest, and on ounts the best,

A strainer standing on legs, and covered with coarse cloth, must first be placed in the bottom of the vat and filled with the charcoal—about 100 pounds will be necessary for a vat of the above dimensions. The charcoal must then be covered with another strainer and cloth, and the vat filled with another strainer and cloth, and the vat filled with evaporated juice, or, as it is then called, sirup. After standing long enough to leach through the charcoal, the cock must be turned and the sirup be slowly drawn off, and the vat re-filled as fast as it is emptied. The charcoal must be changed twice a day; but it may be washed and re-burnt, and, thus prepared, it will answer for another filtration. This may be repeated until it is consumed.

The next process is to solidify the sirup, and hence is called concentration. To accomplish this it must be again evaporated until it is brought into a proper state for crystalization. As it is important that evaporation should cease as soon as it ar rives at this point, Chaptal gives the following rules for ascertaining the fact. "1. Plunge a skimmar into the builder signs and upon with services with some with a similar, troud-cest, or in drills, it is at his point, Chaptal gives the following but ultimated the form 20 to a service of the best way of doing this may have been provided by the service of the season of the second the provided by the service of the season of the second the provided by the service of the season of the second the provided by the service of the season of the sea

as much as in framing a house. A garden laid out regularly and planted methodically, not only looks better, but is more easily tended and more profitable. How common it is, in this country, to see a little patch of ground scratched up and a few seeds scattered upon it without any remarkly, and then and grass, and if the plants should be fortuned. and grass, and if the plants should be fortune gratulates himself in having a fine garden. In such gardens, one may see a few plants of red-headed lettuce, as tough as a blackar ith's apron—a few, bitter, crooked cucumbers, and a few hills of beans, which look as though they had the agur. How different the garden of the man who goes to work in it as if he meant to make it profitable. In the fall, or early in the spring, he spreads a good coat of manure on his garden—ploughs it deep and fine—then divides it into squres of ten feet square, making a sufficently wide alley between the soveral squares by throwing up the earth on to them, then with a garden rake makes the earth fine and mellow; he then divides these squares into beds of three feet wide, with a little path between them, and sows his seeds in deille at the groups time.—When weeds or grass show themselves, they are immediately exterminated and the earth kept loose around the plants which are thinsed out to the proper number. Thus with a little care a garden may be made the most profitable part of a farm.

Cooking Potatoes.—This is no incom art; and I have some suspicion that Cobbett's i

matches the signified upon the support, and the instruce sufficient to ever for a short time. In must then be briefled to the briefle of the

sorrow. Are you not assured of my entire sym-pathy, whatever be the nature of your perplexity?"
"Can you forgive me for deceiving you, dear Sep-tima?" "Why, that will be rather difficult but

tima?" "Why, that will be rause.

I promise absolution, you may consider it your." This was said sportively, in the hope changing the gloomy tenor of his feelings. It the bankrupt could not bear her innecent gainst which, like the gambolling of a devoted lamb, which, like the gambolling of a devoted lamb, nerves the hand that must inflict the stroke.

The proceed—but catching her to his her could not proceed—but catching her to his her cause. sobbed aloud. Relieved by tears, he entered up the detail of his program, from competence to all ence—of his felly in maintaining the most extensive establishment, even while conscious of aphomeral tenure—of the tender evacions he is employed when her discretion had suggested investigation of his recourses that domestic obsumements might not exceed them. "But he "it is all over with the house of Clifford Delmoreton. We have stopped payment, and withstanding our most streament arctions. I our final arrangement will natibe entirely one as itors, or silence calamay." A momentary passeconded this disclosure. "You will at ear relinquish all!" said Septima, with a framese a artonished her husband. "Cortainly," realised She instantly removed from their several to She instantly removed from their sove ties, the splendid geme that adorred her In doing this, he remarked that all her gers were jewelled in the joints, except t

It is very warm here, and aickly. The dry reather continues—besiness completely paralyzed—aily assessinations and robbertes as usual.

MATSHORES, May 1.

are still conflored in a lanthume prison, without being furnished with the means of subsistence, and all communication with them strictly prohibited.

Ges. Regwo is announly awaiting the return of his courier from Mexico. If he should repeive the lightest encouragement from that quarter the prisoners will doubtless be the victims of an ignominator punishment and the Julius Crear will share the site of the Chimpion.

OUR INDIAN AFFAIRS,

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more formulable by sew recruits. They have reboded a senderth case the mines of — bound to Tampico, of a large amount, and they have plandered Rubio and others in St. Louis of a large against of troops from accurate points to march against troops from accurate points to march against the Louis, and it is said the troops from the Napolson of Ian Jacinto, is no doubt at the bettern of all this, although his person is saug at Manya da Clavo. You can have no idea of this excernion that the pricets will kick at the mesore recommended last night. They have on pected it and it is well known they have been using all their influence to excite a popular excitement in the result. If General Eustaments can keep the troops on his side he has nothing to fear, but there is reason to apprehend they are brought of the country.

It is very warm here, and sickly. The dry We are sorry to leave that all the wilitin has

tofore they do so a resort to arms will again become necessary.

There is but one company of U. S. troops station, od here and in the event of open hostilities, this force is liable to be called into the field and while here it is not more than sufficient to protect public property, hence the necessity of a force upon which we can depend. This force ought to be russed amongst our own citizens for the protection of the frontiers, and this duty we have the authority of Gen. Jesup in shying is all that can be expected of them.

We conceive it to be necessary that every man, unable to do military duty in any way should be mustered into service, and held to act according to citeamstances. No reliance can be placed in the regular troops at present, because we of Florida know fell well that they cannot maintain their position during the automate months; and we therefore call the attention of our citizens and the public authorities to unite at once in adopting measures of self defence; and there is no doubt but that through our Governor, the most efficient measures will be adopted.—Ib.

Latest from Florida—More Murders.—A letter received in this city by the John Stoney, from Garcy's Ferry, says that on Monday last some teamsters arrived at that place and report that a baggage train returning from Fort Mellon to Tampa Bay, had been attacked by a body of Indians and the wagon master, (one of the late South Carolina militia) was killed, with two teamsters, and some inhabitants in the neighborhood, who had returned to their plantations, supposing the war was at an end.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A sermon elicited by the present crisis, enti-tled,— the Duties connected with the present Commercial Distress," was delivered in the Centre Churcha New Haven, by the Rev. Leonard Ba-

The following impressive passage occurs toward

The following impressive passage occurs toward the closs:—

The great lesson to be thoroughly learned at this crisis, is that there are better things than riches, and that these are things which riches cannot boy. Health—who would intelligently exchange so common a blessing as health for riches? Health, a mind contented in its own humility, affection, colargement of soul by knowledge and manly thought, a good conscienc, peace with God by the sprinkling of the blood of Christ, the love of God shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Spirit, the bright and trenquil hope of heaven, joy in sorrow, glorying in tribulation, life in death—these are things can ensity dispense with riches. In comparison with these things, what are all the gold and gems that glifter in the treasuries of kings.

From the Philosolphia U. S. Gazette.

A PRAIRIES ON FIRE

Leaving the secure of my extreme rambles in the far west, I proceeded over a beautiful rolling country designated on the maps as "Coteau Des Prairie," a ridge about 1000 feet above the River St. Peters, and reached this place, the American Fur Companies old trading post.

We have met wan several adventures, and amongst the rest came near being rousted alive in the prairie fire. I have a mind to describe it to you. Pliny did not more gloriously in the crater of Vessuvins, than your humble servinal might have done in a prairie fire! It is worth travelling ten thousand unites to be an actor in a scene so subline.

About an hour before sunset we spied a cloud of vapor in the direction we were traveling, rising

About an hour before samest we spied a cloud of vapor in the direction we were travelling, rising gradually from the earth, and spreading itself to the right and left as far as the eye could reach. It resembled at first a fog I have seen rise from that great waste the Pontine manshes, and pass off over the Mediterranean in light columns of a feathery form, until it was lost in a higher altitude of light. After a half bour's progress it acquired a greater density, and like a London smoke extended itself over the whole heavens. Studdenly the sun which had partially illuminated the sky, sank fields which became instantaneously transferred to the east, in these clouds which became hrighter and were driving before the wind towards us.

these clouds which became brighter and were driving before the wind towards us.

Until then I had regarded it as a phenomenon of the almosphere, but the glare of light increased that, the air became heared and sufficienting, as the wind bore it directly upon us. The Indianation were far in advance, fell back said announced the prairie on fire, and that it was fast approaching us. At first there was a general construction among the whole party. I was alarmed, and demanded through a half breed, who spoke a few weeds of Canadian French, what was to be desse.

Our pioneer, the old chief "Whirling Thunder," gave instant orders for the whole party to form a line, which every one obeyed, gallopping away to the right and left, and dismounting some ten or fifteen rods apart. In five minutes every one had struck a fire, and applied a torch to the tall dry grass of the prairie, which was soon borne before the who with the right and the prairie, which was soon borne before the who with terrific fare, in the direction we had

struck a fire, and applied a torch to the tan dry grass of the prairie, which was soon borne before the wind with terrific fury, in the direction we had come from, snapping and flying into the air like small rockets. The glare and heat of the fire ad-vancing in the other direction increased every mo-

ment; our horses became restive, anorting and exhibiting the greatest terror, as it came cracking and streaming in the air before the wind, which had increased to a perfect hurricane.

At this moment the fire we bad kindled advanced slowly against the wind, and from which we were retreating to avoid the flames and heat.—

The prairie over which it had passed, being but a sheet of flames, irradually discinishing being but a sheet of flances, gradually diminishing, however, in brightness. Here we were between two free, and both advancing towards us, though that against the wind was slower and less intense, but both extended to the right and left to an immense distance. the wind was slower and less intense, but both'extended to the right and left to an immense distance. The one before the wind we since ascertained to have been store 42 mites wide, and to have run a distance of 170 mites, crossing the streams by the larce of the wind. This econe, in connection with the perilous situation in which we were placed, was grand beyond the power of description. Thousands of buffalo, deer, and wild fowl were bounding and flying in every direction around us, which, added to the noise of the element, sounded like the clashing encounter of bostile armies. I have stood within the convulsed crater of Vesuvius during a night cruption, and seen a thousand travellers and visiters flying with lighted torches gleaming in the distance, before the flery waves of a torrest of lavia. I have seen the deep flood of the Ningara leap from its rocky height into the foaming abyse below; and the rushing avalanche tumble from the glaciers of the Alps, carrying desolation and dismany to the inhabitants of the valleys below—but to witness a vast prairie in the far, far west on fire, is a scene more grand and thrilling.

"Tis vain to draw a picture of this night on the prairre, when earth and air were one complete blaze of light—a perfect whirlwind of fire and glances, and the wild beasts were driven en masse from their hiding places.

The heat becoming intense, the old chief gave the signal for retreat, by a wild whose which was echoed by the whole of the Indians, though half-lest annel the noise of the elements. It was instantly obeyed by all, foreing with mech difficulty our horses through the conflagration we lad kingden and alled, and continuity to rich for sharps.

Mothers.—Oh women it was could only see one of the more than the noise of the elements. It was to stantly obeyed by all, forcing with much difficulty our horses through the configuration we had kindled, and continuing to ride for about three miles at

From the Richmond Whig.

ing paragraph:
"Great national disasters have been oftentimes midst he ularm, confusion and distress, he pos-existing calamities were not produced for such a purpose? Circumstances are, at least, of a very suspicious character, and ought to-induce us to exerciso the greatest vigilance, prudence and circum-spection. The public liberties ARE IN DANGER.— We put the following question, not without a rea-

HAS THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE, OR ANY MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE DE-PARTMENT RECOMMENDED, COUNSEL-LED OR ADVISED, BY WORD OR LETTER, THE SECRET ORGANIZATION OF A LARGE BODY OF MEN, TO MARCH TO THIS CITY ON ANY GIVEN EMERGENCY? IS THERE NOT NOW ACTUALLY SUCH AN ORGANIZATION OF MEN? We vouch not for it-but we have some reasons for asking the question;—and we call upon the friends of the Constition, ESPECIALLY IN PHILA-BELPHIA, to be on their guard, and to inquire into the scener plans on foot or not, vigilance and cir-

umspection cannot be amiss."

If the office-holders are organizing, the people ought to be making preparations for resistance. A contest between the people and office olders will at no very distant day take place it is unavorant and fraudulent pression, and the gentry, will be for a collect of the salaried endurance. But the conflict, we think, will not be begun by the sleek headed officials, who feel no pressure. Their late movement in Philadelphia, to which we suppose the above to have reference, to raise a standing force of ten thousand, pledged

to raise a standing force of ten thousand, pledged to sustain the office-holders in whatever course they may choose to pursue, was merely intended to intimidate and overawe the people. They have no wish or design to come to blows—the extent of their hopes, is by timely threats and show of courage, to repress the just and rising indignation of the people, and save themselves from the consequences of their manifold malicasances in office.—But Kendall and Blair, & Co., we can assure them greatly mistake the character of the American people, in supposing that they can be deterred by any show of force or any threats, from the assertion and vindication of their rights. They may possibly, as they have been, be deceived, and coaxed into the support and teleration of official corruption and usurpation; but they never can, by the threating array of they of they are supporting to the support and they are supported to the support and they are supported to the support of the threatning array of tens of thousands stipendiaries of the Treasury, be driven to submit. The effort will fall whenever it is tried. The people's love of law and order has induced them to look with of law and order has induced them to look with composure upon, and bear with patience, the bank-ruptcy of their government, the destruction of their trade and commerce, the ruin of their cities—it has also made them endure the insults and the arrogance of the corrupt office-holders who have exulted at the national calamities.—But the patience of a suffering people may be exhausted, and there is a point beyond which, submission ceases to be a virtue. Let not the office-party add further insult to the heavy afflictions with which they have already wisited the country, by threatening to havenet the visited the country, by threatening to havenet the people for the expression of their griefs, and the judulgence of their sorrows.

BUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS, in the United States of

AMERICA,
caused by the wicked
trar of the National Government against the currency of the country; a war that carried in its train all the

evils of over-trading, over banking and over bank making.

24th May, 1837.—As far as heard from: The Government of the United States. The United States Banktof Pennsylvania. All the Banks in New York. All the Backs in Baltimore.

All the Banks in New Orleans All the Banks in New Orleans.
All the Banks in Pauladelphia.
All the Banks in Resson.
Four Banks is the District of Columbia.
All the Banks in Connecticut.
All the Banks in Khode Island.

our Banks in Mississippi. Att the Banks in Tennessee.

All the Banks in Virginia with their branches, except the Valley Bank and North Western Bank. All the Banks in Florida.

All the Banks in Charleston All the Banks in South Carolina. All the Banks in North Carolina.

All the Banks in Deleware. All the Banks to East Pennsylvania. All the Banks in Massachusetts.

Banks in Maine. All the Hanks in Savannah. All the Banks in Augusta.

Ati the Banks in Alabama All the country Safety Fund Banks in the State

As the stor of rolls on, we shall add to and sor rect this list .- N. w Orleans True American.

is really a sight to make. "A weep—and that should be a melancholy sight inca." d—the view one may now obtain of this populous c. "mercial city, in any distotion towards which he may turn his eyes—Pearl, Pine, Cedar, Broad, Eac. ange, William Pearl, Pine, Cedar, Broad, Eac. ange, William Streets, once the accress of bustle, any report, pro-

Extract from the report or argument of the Prose-cuting Solicitor (Promotor fiscal) at Matama-ras, in the case of the American schooner Champion.

tas, in the case of the American schooner Champion.

"By these public acts, (the condemnation of the vessel, and of the crew as pirates,) it is neccessary to make known to the miserable colonists of Texas, to their sympathizing protectors, to the Government of the United States, and to the whole werld, that if, in violation of the laws of nations, and not withstanding the trenty of friendship and alliance between Mexico and the United States, the cabinet of Washington has its hands tied, and cannot prevent its subjects from giving aid and protection to the enemies of Mexico, this Republic lass its arms looose, robust and strong enough, to prevent the Mexican nation from being any longer the sport of deceit, hypocrisy and false policy."

Extract from the sentence of the Judge of the Dis-trict of New Leon and Tamaulipas, condomning the American schooler Champion, as good

prize. "I definitively decree and declere the scho "I definitively decree and declere the schooner Champion to be good prize, to gether with her cargo. I also declare to be pirates, the captain, crew and passengers of the said schooner. These last shall not be included in this sentence, if they shall in y prove that they have not contributed, directive and indirectly, to piratey, and that they are not enemies of the Mexican Government."

The sentence condemns the cargo to be sold in Matamoras at public auction, and the vessel to be sold or preserved, for the public service, as the Succession of the sentence condemns the cargo to be sold in Matamoras at public auction, and the vessel to be sold or preserved, for the public service, as the Succession of the sentence condemns the cargo to be sold in Matamoras at public auction, and the vessel to be

Matamoras at public auction, and the vassel to be sold or preserved, for the public service, as the Surpreme Government may order.

The captain, crew and passengers are to be kept in confinement, and placed at the disposition of General Bravo, commander-in chief, to be tried by martial law, according to the decree of October 29, 1835.

Rode Island .- The Providence Journal of Monthe last Congress, declines a re-lection. He expresses his dissatisfation at the policy pursued by the Administration, which he has beretofore supported. He is too deeply interested in the welfare of the Currency and in the general prosperity of the country to sustain the executives and the country, to sustain the experimento

What does the Great Crosser think of the prewhat does the Great Crosser think of the pre-sent happy condition of the national credit? We suppose, however, that he does not feel the pres-sure, surrounded as he is by the "yellow boys." Louisville Journal.

Isnac Hill ndvertises in his paper "a threshing machine." We should think General Upham threshing machine enough for Isaac.—Ib.

-PIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CELUM-THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY: Friday Evening::::June 16, 1837

EDITORIAL CONVENTION. We are pleased to see the general disposition of the Editorial Internity of the vention, to consult upon our "general welfare." In no State in the Union would such a measure, if judiciously carried out, be conducive of greater benefits to the Editors and to the community in general. We heartily take up the proposition; and would respectfully suggest the 21 Monday in September as a suitable day for the meeting of the Convention, in Raleigh.

WILMINGTON CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. We are glad to see that the " Wilmington Adverti-We are glad to see that the "Wilmington Advertiser," is making some efforts to stir up the sleepy headed whigs of the Cape Fear. The Editor tugs away at
them lustily enough, but as yet we see no sign of returning animation. Some think that instead of being
asleep they are actually dead. We hope not;—we
hope that they will rise up in their might and put to
route that obedient tool of power, General McKay.—
This man, it will be recollected, was the only member hope that they will rise up in their might and put to route that obedient tool of power, General McKay.—
This man, it will be recollected, was the only member from North Carolins, who voted against distributing the surplus money among the States. Rather than return the money back to the people from whom it was unjust-by collected, he preferred leaving it with Martin Van Buren for political speculations. We observe that "Gen. Miller" has consented to run against McKay, but what will the Whige gain by this? Report says that this Gen. Miller wears about his neck a collar fully asstout as a waggen tyre, and if he should be elected, no will be even more obedient to orders, than his predecesor. No; let the Whige rally under their own standard, and triumph or fall as independent men, not selected and to have addressed the convention of the way addressed the collected and the properties of the colored people. They have between five and six hundred voters. At the State Officers and sat with the whites in the Convention. This was the convention to doing so, because there were a few that this Gen. Miller wears about his neck a collar fulling the convention to doing so, because there were a few that the convention to doing so, because there were a few that the convention to doing so, because there were a few the convention to doing so, because there were a few the convention to doing so, because there were a few that the convention to doing so, because there were a few that the convention to doing so, because there were a few the convention to doing so, because there were a few the convention to doing so, because there were a few the convention to doing so, because there were a few the convention to doing so, because there were a few the convention to doing so, because there were a few the convention to doing so, because there were a few the convention to doing so, because there were a few the convention to doing so, because there were a few the convention to doing so, because there were a few the convention to doing so, b as auxiliaries to either part of the faction. Half way casures never yet were wise measures,- go the whole or knock under,-never exchange " the d-1 for

What will Congress do?—The question is frequently asked,—what can Congress do to relieve the embarrasgnesis of the country? It is really difficult to say
what they will or can do. Some suppose that the Van
ing them in an Abolition Convention." ly asked,—what can Congress do to relieve the embar-rassments of the country! It is really difficult to say knewledge their errors as regards a national Bank, and establish a new one. We do not believe this; -but establish a new one. We do not believe this;—but there is some reason to fear that they will establish a "Government Bank,"—that is, a Bank based on the Treasury of the U. States, and under the controle and management of the Excurivz. This is a favorites project or Mr. Van Bures, and if carried, we may consider that the struggle for liberty in these U. States, is nearly at an end. The fate of our Government will consider and the Regulation will agon near into a more scaled, and the Republic will seen peer into a mon archy. Congress it is believed generally, will promptly repeal the Treasury Circeler. In fact, the last Congress repealed it, but the American Nano refused to sanction the repeal,—he quietly put the bill in his pocket, and refused to return it to Congress in time for

A most destructive fire occurred in the Tow of Suffolk, Va., a few days since. The loss has been estimated at \$200,000, and but a small amount insured. The Court-House and Jail of the county were

Progress of Civilization.-We cut the following from a Harrisburg (Pa.) Paper, that our readers may see the rapid inroad the Abolition doctrines are making upon the established order of wocial society in this

telligent and well behaved, and to have addressed the Convention very sensibly. There are now he votes at stake, and some Whig and Van Buren editors hold it up to the world, as an evidence of the amalgamation principles, and awful deagns of the Abolitonists to break down the barriers of society, by the introduction of

The following letter is from a friend now on a visit to Texas, to the Editor of the Carolinian. The same gentleman has kindly promised to give usa correct statement in regard to the resources and future pros-pocts of that country, as soon as he has been there long

GALVESTON BAY, TEXAS, May 8, 1837.

My Dran. Siz: While trayelling. I must either not write at all, or analost such inconvocionces, that my letters will require many apologies.

On my arrival in New Orleans I found several crafts on the eve of sailing for Texas. They were all of most uninviting appearance. The agents of several vewels bound for Texas had detained thou, in port some days after their arroses were taken in, lest they should fall.

Mrs. Gener. —We have gene a spay of a new per of the control of th

a town which I think will in time, be a place of importance.
Yesterday we holisted anchor from Galveston harbor and sailed up the Bay to Red Fish Bar—a distance of 15 or 20 miles. We formed a pretty little fleet, their being three other schooners in company with us. We met several sail boats—in one of which was the Secretary of the Navy, Judge Fisher, on a visit to the Fleet in the Harbor. The Bay is a beautiful expanse of water several miles broad, studded with Islets and sandbanks, and intercepted by sand bars which impode its navigation. Vessels drawing 8 or 10 feet of water come up to this bar, vis: Red Fish Bar,—whence the merchandize is lightered up to Harrisburg and Houston, the new seat of Government. We found two vessels at the Bar—a fine schooner and a stanneh Brig, besides a stemer which plies between the Bar and Houston. To this boat, I have transferred myself and luggage although our diminutive craft, the Messenger has determined to visit the capitol and carry up her own freight. Small ships as well as small men have some advantages you see.

I am just apprised that I have no more time to write—we are about to get under weigh. I home to assume in Houston to-morrow, where Congress is now in session. You shall hear from me thence. I now send you a copp of the President's message. In lists—I cannot read what I have mitten for lack of time.

Truly yours,

According to notice given some time since, the citizens of Concord assembled in the Court Room for

George Klutts, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. L. Beard, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The following Resolutions were introduced with appropriate remarks by Col. D. M. Bartinger, and unnimously adopted.

u animously adopted.

Resolved. That some suitable person be requested to deliver an Oration. That the declaration of American Independence, and also, the Mecklenburg declaration be read, and that a dinner be fermished by some person.

by Prayer.

Resolved, That's Committee of six persons to consist of Wm. Barringer, Caleb Philer, Dr. Chas. Fox. Dr. M. M. Orr, A. H. Moss and L. R. Kriminger be appointed as a Committee of arrangement to carry into effect the above resolution, and be invite, the Revolutionary Patriots yet living in this County to partake of the festivities of the day.

In Cabarrus County, on the 30th alt, Mr. SIMON BOST to Miss JEMIMA HOLTON.

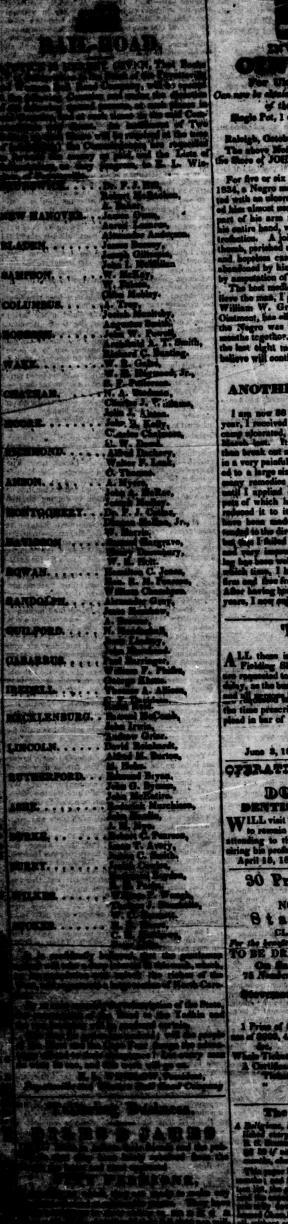
In Davidson County, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. S. Rothrock, Mr. SOLOMON BARRIER to Miss ELIZABETH SINK.

In Lancasterville, S. C., Mr. BENJAMIN TROTT, formerly of Salisbury, to Miss PRANCES ROSS, of Mecklenburg, N. C.

Mecklenburg, N. C.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In Iredell County, on the 5th mat. Mr. ARCE BALD YORK, of Consumption, in the thirtieth year his age; leaving a disconneites spidor, and one infecting the control of the latest despited, and one infecting the control of the latest despited to his latest despited to he latest despited there on ourth, it has mirely been our happy he witness such composure and conspinency, such parter resignation in the last extremiting desoving sature. The idea of a soul just going to lasench out into etern ly, is an idea well estellated to make deep and lasti impressions on all who over winnessed such a scene, retained his reason until a short Gase before his design praise redeeming love and mercy for what God his done for his soul; He singed ass friends who, say round by all the arguments he could use from the difference for his coul; He singed as friends who, say round by all the arguments he could use from the case of the cast yourselves on the kind arms of a cruis of saviour as lost and relief element, and Jones Westerley you; for whosever console turke me (south o blessed Saviour) I will in no, was cast of Oit the what Joses has done for us. He left a bright circle purchase these heaven-born blessings for us, for Elect (and then added) I do firmly nellow for more as would apply. Oh yes, said he, Jesus more as would apply. Of love and mercy and fi will apply for pardon and of a crucified Savior. It



WILLIAM W. GRAY'S STARTAGO, For Unate Tunners by ablains of the putets of the Releigh Regist to Pot, I dollar. One dum Valeigh Register.

Villam W. GRAY. For five or six years previous to the Spring of 1824, a Negro man of uses had been much afflicted with an alcorated arm and band, which quadered his amout seeless. The uter embraced that part of his arm from the above down, including his entire hand, which was literally a man of purediction. A joint of one finger, and a part of the thems, perished and dropt off. A more distressing and hopeless case I have never beheld. It was abandoned by his physicians as incurable, except by assentation of the hand.

The best medical treatment having failed to relieve the man, I placed him under the care of Mr. William W. Gray, in this piece, who, with his Ointment, his effectuelly cored the case, although the Negro was frequently about, for weeks and measths tegether. He has been entirely well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to believe will continue so. ANOTHER GREAT CURE! RALEMON, September 21, 1806. years of age—when in my 17th a wound on my left leg, which be RAILITOR, Suprember 21, 1896.

I am now 36 years of ago—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became afcounted, and continued so until fibe first of March lest. It should be not break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the nore having extraded to a large size, and become very deep. Lariod many remedies to make a care, without success, until I applied Grey's Insulanded Gistanced, two puts of which have effectually cured my leg, and releved it to its uttural size. The cure would have been made much gonor, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Cintument to the directions for the use of the Cintument of the first less will for more than six months, during make him, I have walked much, yet it remains from and free form all securous or inflammation. After lawing here afficted for a period of form-one years, I more only the bounds of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLONAN. their recovery.
THOMAS CRAIGE, Admire. OPERATIONS ON THE TRATE DOOTOR LIN. WILL visit Salisbury about the 1st of June next to remain a short time. He will be happy is attending to the calls of ladies and gentlemen do string his professional attentions.

April 15, 1637. 30 Prizes of \$1,000!! NORTH CAROLINA ste Lettery, CLASS No. 12, POR 1807.

the transle of the VALIABURY ACADEMY
BE DRAWN of HILLEBORO', N. C.

On Saturday, June 24, 1627.

75 Number Leveny, —11 Avera Bellote. en & Points, Managers. SCHENE:

WILLS saled in Salisbury every Saturday the State of Thomas Country, for the purpose of salting Dr. Ashbel Smith's seconds. All those indulted to him will phines call and notice the same.

JESSE AINCAID, Attorney, if



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ANTI-BILIOUS VEGETABLE

Which if taken in time will prevent Billous r. Jaundice, Splean, Ague and Fever, and is addy the best medicine yat discovered for the second s table sleep at night. If taken with cal-ill prevent any had effects from that mir PRICE, \$1,85 PER BOTTLE.

MONTAGUE'S VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS, YOU THE

One Bottle of this Medicine has never be known to fail in effecting a perfect cure. At he may porsess purchasing and using the Bitters, are not satisfied as to its effects, by returning Bottle, shall have back the price, \$2 per Bottle.

MONTAGUE'S

PROSPECTUS OF THE SOUTHERN REVIEW.

THE SOUTHERN REVIEW,

The state of the princip of sitting Dr. Albeit builty subwest. Afficient included to his will be a princip of sitting Dr. Albeit builty subwest. Afficient included to his will be a princip of sitting and and sitting and and are all the sitting and are all the

The foregoing prospectus was prepared before any definitive arrangement had been made connecting the understand with the Southern Review as its Editor. It is adopted as expressing, with sufficient distinctness, the object, design, and plan of the work.

It is probable that the first number of the Review will be issued some time in the month of October next. If, however, the necessary arrangements can be completed, it will appear at an earlier day.

It is proper to state that the Southern Review will not be published as a more experiment upon public patron-

The proper to state that the Southern Review will not be published as a more experiment pop public patronage. As the work is not undertaken with any view to pecuniary profit, it is due to the proprietors that they incur no risk of pecuniary loss. The importance of such a work to the Sot this generally felt and acknowledged. Its principal reliance for support is on them, and it fests with them to say whether it shall ever be called into existence or not. The expenses attending the publication of it will necessarily be very heavy, requiring at least three thousand subscribers to secure the proprietors against serious loss. With less than that number it will not be commenced.

The undersigned has no other connexion with the work than as its Editor. All communications designed for him in that character, will be addressed, for the present, to Eastwille, Northampton county, Virginia.—The duty of obtaining subscribers, and of maturing all other arrangements preparatory to the publication, is devolved on others. Communications on such subjects will be made to William W. Moons & Co., of Washington City.

Common and Review of Parkey and Parkey of P

Come and Buy BAND.

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